

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template
(interim, January 12, 2011, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5)**

Guidelines for Reviewers:

- 1) *FCPF REDD Country Participant R-PPs will be reviewed and assessed by the FCPF Participants Committee, the FCPF's governing body, taking TAP comments into account. External (Technical Advisory Panel or other) and Bank reviewers may provide recommendations on how a draft R-PP could be enhanced, using this template on a pilot basis until a process is approved by the PC.*
- 2) *One set of criteria should be used for review: specific standards each of the current 6 components of an R-PP should be met.*
- 3) *Your comments will be merged with other reviewer comments (without individual attribution) into a synthesis document that will be made public, in general, so bear this in mind when commenting.*
- 4) *Please provide thoughtful, fair assessment of the draft R-PP, in the form of actionable recommendations for the potential enhancement of the R-PP by the submitting country. A REDD Country Participant would be allowed three submissions of an R-PP to the PC for consideration.*

Objectives of a Readiness Preparation Proposal (condensed directly from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

*The **purpose of the R-PP** is to build and elaborate on the previous Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) or a country's relevant comparable work, to assist a country in laying out and organizing the steps needed to achieve 'Readiness' to undertake activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), in the specific country context. The R-PP provides a framework for a country to set a clear roadmap, budget, and schedule to achieve REDD Readiness. The FCPF does not expect that the activities identified in the R-PP and its Terms of Reference (ToR) would actually occur at the R-PP stage, although countries may decide to begin pilot activities for which they have capacity and stakeholder support. Instead, the R-PP consists of a summary of the current policy and governance context, what study and other preparatory activities would occur under each major R-PP component, how they would be undertaken in the R-PP execution phase, and then a ToR or work plan for each component. The activities would generally be performed in the next, R-PP execution phase, not as part of the R-PP formulation process.*

Review of R-PP of: Chile

**Reviewers: Gisela Ulloa and Tomas Schlichter
coordinating a TAP Review Team of total 8 members**

Date of review: October 2nd, 2012

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Introduction

The TAP team completed an initial review of the informal draft of Chile RPP on September 11th, 2012, received comments and recommendations by the TAP and presented a revised version which is subject of the present review. The Chilean team involved in the elaboration of the R-PP have obviously invested a great deal of time and energy to produce a REDD+ strategy focusing in degradation which provides a very interesting case on how to manage challenges, obstacles and opportunities that may arise during implementation.

The Chile TAP review process applies a classification scheme as follows:

- **Standard Met** (no further work needed to describe the actions proposed under this standard)
- **Standard Largely Met** (proposed work is acceptable, but can be enhanced with additional information)
- **Standard Partially Met** (some additional information is required before the proposed strategy fulfills the terms of the standard)
- **Standard Not Met** (information is incomplete and does not fulfill the terms of the standard)

The findings for the initial Chile TAP review are summarized in the table below:

Standard	Informal R-PP Review September 5th, 2012	Informal R-PP Review October, 2012
1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements	Standard Partially Met	Standard Met
1b. Information Sharing and Stakeholder Dialogue	Standard Not Met	Standard Partially Met
1c. Consultation and Participation Process	Standard Partially Met	Standard Met
2a. Land Use, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Standard Partially Met	Standard Largely Met
2c. Implementation Framework	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
2d. Social & Environmental Impacts during Preparation and Implementation	Standard Met	Standard Met
3. Reference Level	Standard Partially Met	Standard Met
4a. Monitoring – Emissions and Removals	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
4b. Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance	Standard Largely Met	Standard Largely Met
5. Schedule and Budget	Standard Largely Met	Standard Met
6. Program Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	Standard Met	Standard Met

Review of R-PP of (fill in country name): CHILE

Reviewer (fill in): TAP TEAM

Date of review (fill in): October 2nd 2012

Standards to be Met by R-PP Components

(From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 5:)

Component 1. Organize and Consult

Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies beyond the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The RPP provides thorough descriptions of the Chilean institutions responsible for the management and administration of the environment and their historical development. The RPP proposes to assign responsibilities for directing all aspects of REDD+ to the Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) within the Ministry of Agriculture. To address the specific issues of REDD +, the CONAF will create the Bureau of Forest and Climate Change, comprised of representatives of various organizations, principally the Ministry of Agriculture, an agency of indigenous affairs and representatives of indigenous communities.

In the current version, it is better clarified the involvement of indigenous peoples in the Forest and Climate Change Bureau and sufficient details are provided as suggested by the TAP September recommendations.

There were also changes in the budget.

Recommendations:

Page 12 describes the Comité Nacional Asesor para el Cambio Global and Figura 1a2 describes the structure of the Comité Nacional Asesor del Medio Ambiente. These names refer to the same entity and therefore should be consistent.

Conclusion:. Standard Met

Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The document identifies a broad number of potential stakeholders and describes their main actions and interests. The R-PP further mentions that the fundamental rights and participation of communities' dependent on the forest are recognized and the mechanisms to guarantee the respect of these rights will be generated.

The R-PP provides information on the ownership of forests and native forests growing, indicating that 2% of the latter belong to indigenous peoples. . Also, the document can be further strengthened by including a description of the ecological characteristics of these forests, and the management practices being applied to conserve them.

The principal outcome of the SESA should be a social and environmental management framework that can advise the country on how to address social and environmental issues for site-specific investments during the REDD readiness phase. Standard 1b should include information to show how awareness about SESA has been or will be raised.

An organizational structure explaining the processes for conflict resolution should be included in this section of the R-PP or in component 1a, particularly to ensure appropriate consultation and mitigation of issues with indigenous people and environmental organizations.

In the "template" for this point is clarified that:

“The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan” This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.”

The document shows that while there have identified key stakeholders, information sharing and dissemination is still incipient. However a description is presented of the events to be done for an early dialogue including all stakeholders and the results indicated and means of verification

The budget has been improved and the activities planned present a very general plan for the coming years.

It is mentioned that there is an important advance in the methods of consultation and communication but there is no description of them (page 38).

As requested in the previous review of the TAP, it is clarified that the coordination of these activities is under the CONAF.

While recent examples of conflict resolution are presented the procedures and details on how to deal with this issue in the future are missing and needs to be addressed

Recommendations:

Provide information on meetings and /or workshops with key stakeholders in relation to the present proposal and the REDD+ in Chile model in general, providing its views, concerns and discussions as well as reports, minutes and participations list in the Annex.

Elaborate more on the conflict resolution arrangement at national and regional level.

Conclusion: Standard Partially Met

Standard 1.c. Consultation and Participation Process

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

Objectives and methodologies for the consultation process, which has not yet begun, are properly presented. The R-PP calls for consultations with indigenous peoples in each of the selected regions, and meetings and workshops with "non-indigenous" rural communities.

The plan calls for consultations with indigenous peoples in each of the selected regions as well as meetings and workshops with rural communities "non-indigenous".

The document, in its current version mentions the legal framework for conflict resolution of conflicts in Chile and clarifies that it will be applied in the context of REDD +

It describe with great detail a capacity building plan for each of the stakeholder groups, it also clarifies that the plan includes community consultation, differentiating indigenous communities. It also clarifies that the consultation plan will consider gender issues and to that end the CONAF will incorporate a specialist in the subject. A consultation plan with unions, business and government is included. This component now meets the standard.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy

Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance:

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

This component describes in detail the changes that have occurred in the different forest types. It also provides a qualitative description of the main drivers of deforestation.

Under the subtitle 2.a.2 there is a good description of lesson learnt and how perverse incentives and gaps in decrees and laws are actually being corrected with new legislation and improvement of the current one.

On page 50 Law 20.283 is highlighted as good practice with the conformation of an advisory council that gives attention to indigenous communities in the incorporation of them to be assessed by the council on issues related to the law.

The main drivers seem to be identified, however additional depth should be given to the analysis of the causes, manifestation and trends. Would be useful to provide a quantification of deforestation drivers at least in the regions selected for the REDD+ process. It would be convenient to present the map of distribution of native forests with a greater level of detail as in its current form is illegible..

A reasonable plan is proposed to identify with greater precision the deforestation drivers, even though Chile does not have a definition of forest degradation, mentions the degradation is done by wood extraction as a first driver and in lesser extent to livestock grazing.

Also mentions the need to link degradation patterns with socioeconomic variables in order to understand better the process and to facilitate its prediction.

The description of the many forest types, and the area in forest cover by species and region, places Aysen as an important region holding a large proportion of Chile's native forest. The document explains the environmental implications and the deforestation potential expected in the construction of the Aysen Hydroelectric Project, indicates also the legal mandate to reforest with the same species an equivalent area to the one that will be lost in its construction.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:

The R-PP should include:: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies; a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should explain how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy. It should also include a plan to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects. The document will be further enhanced with assessments of the socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

Options for the REDD+ strategy are described in a 5 point strategy consisting of a cost-effectiveness analysis, a review of the impact of current legislation; the increased number of forest extension, development of marketing

model of carbon by typology projects and dissemination of results, everything comes with a level of generality that makes it difficult to assess the validity of the proposals.

On page 60 it is mentioned that the CONAF will ensure that farmers and indigenous communities will have access to the benefits “derived from technical actions over the forest resource” It is not clear what are “the technical actions over the forest resource” and how farmers and indigenous communities will benefit from those technical actions.

On page 60 subtitle 2.b.2 “Opciones de estrategia para enfrentar los motores de degradacion” the three main drivers of deforestation are identified at the local level (1) high volume of wood extraction (2) firewood (3) livestock grazing from small landholders. Those drives not described in the previous section were: agricultural frontier expansion, slash and burn and forest fires (only livestock grazing).. The subtitle describes the actions that will be taken to tackle the firewood problem but does not mention anything about the other two drivers identified

Among the main activities to be developed related to the REDD+ strategy options is “the evaluation and prioritization of the strategy options through a cost effectiveness analysis of the option of firewood and livestock grazing”. It does not make any comment or proposal to tackle the wood extraction problem identified as a driver.

The principal causes of degradation are associated to the need of income for the small forestry owner that harvest its plantation forests too much earlier in the cycle or thins its native forest extracting the best trees against what best practices dictates. Also the forests are used as a refuge for cattle and as feeding stock, diminishing the possibilities of the forest to regenerate. 2 studies are budgeted for the analysis of these problems, explain if the study will cover the all relevant regions or only specific regions selected for REDD+.

The RPP proposed an important increase in the number of extensionist in accordance to the needs foreseen.

Additional information on projects typology is provided which will mostly depend on the type of forest. Nevertheless is still not clear how the indigenous and peasant communities, without access to computers or internet can organize themselves and participate, how they will be designing the projects according to the typology in order to have a fair access to the benefits of the system?. An extension system will be sufficient? or other mechanisms need to be in place ?

Recommendations:

Provide more information on procedures and methods that will allow IPs and peasant communities to access the elaboration of viable projects and participate of the REDD+ process.

Conclusion: Standard Largely Met

Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework:

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The early institutional arrangements include the creation in 2009 of the Comité Interministerial de Cambio Climático that brings to the same table the Ministries of environment, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Transport, Telecommunication, Energy, Economy, Housing, Mining and Public Works. CONAF actively participates in the technical aspects of this committee on behalf of Agriculture.

The main element of this component is the proposition of creating a national unity for administration and registration of carbon credits that will centralize all information and determine the payment mechanisms for

carbon projects. *The budget however does not reflect any allocation for this unit, and this point should be corrected.*

Land tenure problems are mentioned, sequences of undivided land and other problems that prevent the occupants / owners access to the benefits of the legislation. However, no clear actions to solve, even partially this problem are proposed. The budget mentions the study "Temporary or permanent legal alternatives to property rights" and the document reflects the various existing variants by problems in land titling can arise.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Standard 2.d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation:

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence for strategic environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with the World Bank's or UN-REDD Programme's safeguard policies, including methods to evaluate how to address those impacts via studies, consultations, and specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects. For countries receiving funding via the World Bank, a simple work plan is presented for how the SESA process will be followed, and for preparation of the ESMF.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The component adequately describes a plan with objectives, activities and products, with a strong interaction with the component (1b)

The R-PP makes reference to existing standards on SESA and EIAs in the country, and a description of national legislation that supports the safeguards.

The Standard describes a work program for environmental and social impact assessment in compliance with World Bank safeguards policies but needs to further address specific mitigation measures aimed at preventing or minimizing adverse effects on people and their environment.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Component 3. Develop a Reference Level

Standard 3: Reference Level:

Provide a work plan to show how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (MRV system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The R-PP basically proposes two stages to establish the baseline. The first is based on the MAPS project estimating emissions for the entire country, but differentiated for those originating in the forestry sector.

The second stage will take place at the subnational level in all regions affected by REDD+ projects. To that end develop a typology of carbon capture projects are proposed, which apparently must include the reference level for that forest type. In component 2b information about the nature of the typology is provided.

It proposes a 10-step plan that includes, among others, the MAPs project, the development of cartography for 2007, taken as the basis of the reference level, intensify dendro- energy monitoring (the main cause of native forest degradation), elaborate the project typology guide, develop allometric functions and considerer the 5 components of biomass that are included REDD+, relate demographic and socioeconomic variables with

forest degradation

As requested by the TAP, the document in its present form provides detailed information about the content and methodological aspects of each of the 10 steps.

The document provide a definition of degradation in terms of carbon stock, properly prepared, as mentioned in the activity plan of another component can be very useful.

Conclusion: Standard Met

Component 4. Design a Monitoring System

Standard 4a: Emissions and Removals:

The R-PP provides a proposal and workplan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. It should also address independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities. (FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed).

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

Basically Monitoring and Reporting will be based in a 10 Steps methodology involving: Degradation quantification and evaluation; Carbon capture Typology; Identification of the elements comprising the National MRV System at the national level; development of a Chilean MRV Conceptual Model to fully address, transparency, effectiveness and certainty; Identify data gaps to overcome them; Development of a logic computer design to integrate the appropriate functioning of a National MRV System; a computer based reporting design; Independently certified MRV System; launching and implementation of the MRV System and, a Capacity Building plan on the MRV. A great strength of Chile's proposal is that the MRV concept has been developed to strengthen and modernize the existing administrative and information services within CONAF. As such the MRV system will serve a broader goal than REDD+.

Apparently part of monitoring would be based on the cadastre already in place in Chile. The current version, as suggested by the TAP, provides additional information on the technical aspects of the cadastre and how it will be improved in the future Another important element is the dendroenergetic monitoring system, as fuel wood extraction is one of the main drivers for degradation, the document provides details of the methodology through which to develop sampling. It also proposes the use of images produced by the Chilean FASAT Charlie satellite, providing details about the characteristics of the images, resolution and potential uses for quantifying degradation.

The proposed activities are to define and relate degradation in each region with the drivers of degradation, the construction of the typology of projects, determine the necessary inputs for MRV and perform a conceptual development identify information gaps, computer design, and manage an independent evaluation. These steps seem solid and can lead to a robust MRV system. Table 4.1 presents schematically the follow up plan

Conclusion. Standard Met

Standard 4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts, and Governance:

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a work plan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities), for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:

The Standard states the importance of determining multiple benefits, presenting some tools for monitoring environmental benefits associated with carbon such as the "Sistema de monitoreo de Dendro-Energia" and the "Plan Nacional de Biodiversidad y Cambio Climatico". It also outlines an action plan on page 110. However, the document can be strengthened by further identifying activities proposed for integrating multiple benefits, impacts and governance issues within the monitoring system. A description of measures that can help to monitor governance issues will also be helpful.

The R-PP suggests that Chile can become a leader in monitoring effects. Its incorporation to OCDE will benefit the country because OCDE will require better standards and practices regarding the topics REDD+ addresses. Along similar lines, Chile has considered monitoring potential damages to the endangered species, is conducting a Montreal Process along with 12 other countries in developing standards for managed forests, and monitoring national forestry tendencies.

The proposed action plan will be financed by the Ministry of Medio Ambiente which ensures that it is positioned at the appropriate level and institutions.

This section of the document can be further strengthened by separating the budget for the 4a and 4b Standards. However, the estimates seem appropriate.

Proposed activities to monitor biodiversity appear to be fully adequate, and the results of the proposed activities should be fully appropriate. However, MRV for social indicators should be more fully developed in the R-PP. The needs of forests and indigenous community are briefly addressed in the context of adaptation, but issues pertaining to governance should be more fully elaborated.

The document transversely tacitly suggests possible causes control in social impacts. It may be helpful to include a socioeconomic study for small family forest owners, in order to measure their quality of life and thus counteract deforestation for firewood, this fragmentary vision, compared to other alternatives.

Conclusion: Standard Largely Met

Component 5. Schedule and Budget

Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

The budget includes in this new version, additional activities incorporated in the actual version.

It also clarifies that it is not possible at this stage to quantify the contributions of the private sector, because it is at an early stage of negotiations. Some contributions are expected to come from the need for companies to

mitigate their own emissions and from the portfolio of shares coming from their Corporate Social Responsibility programs.

Conclusions: Standard Met

Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Standard 6: *The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.*

Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:

A first version of the logical framework is presented, which is to be developed in more detail at a later date. The R-PP also indicates that greater transparency and more effective monitoring will be supported by the development of web-based technologies. These technologies will also facilitate internal and external audits

Conclusion: Standard Met